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BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

- 1957 -

ON THE

HEALTH OF MAIDSTONE

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



F. H. M. DUMMER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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Borough of Maidstone
Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year ended 31st December 1957

*To The Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Maidstone:*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of Maidstone for the year 1957.

This Report covers work which was supervised by my predecessor Dr. P. J. Gaffikin who retired at the end of the year and I have therefore left unchanged Dr. Gaffikin's previous general comments where they happen to be relevant to the year under review. I should like to pay a personal tribute to Dr. Gaffikin's long and distinguished career in the service of Maidstone Corporation.

The good health record of Maidstone was marred in 1957 by the serious outbreak of poliomyelitis which claimed 66 victims. A great deal has been said and written about this happening and I want to make only one comment on it. The basic protection against this disease, in the light of present knowledge, lies in increasing to the greatest possible number the people who are vaccinated against it. At the moment this protection is provided, for the mere asking, for the age range up to 15 years and for expectant mothers. Although a certain amount of immunity is acquired by older people, I hope to see an early extension of the scheme so that all persons who wish may be vaccinated. At the same time a word of warning is not out of place. At the moment it is too early to say "Be vaccinated and escape poliomyelitis". All we can say is, "Be vaccinated and increase your chance of escaping poliomyelitis".

Interest in this one disease should not be allowed to diminish the vital importance of protection from other menaces - notably diphtheria and whooping-cough and small-pox. I have yet to meet the medical officer of health who is satisfied with his district's protection against these invaders. The margin of safety is dangerously small; we appear to have forgotten how terrifying the diagnosis "Diphtheria" can be. I would appeal to all parents to regard the provided means of safety given by immunisation as the birth-right of every child. Looking back over the annual reports of my predecessor, I see that in his very first Report (1931) Dr. Gaffikin recorded 57 cases of diphtheria and 399 examinations of specimen swabs for this disease alone. All this happened only 27 years ago when we were powerless to protect children - a fact worth remembering.

Since taking up my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health, I have received kindness and consideration from many people in all walks of life. For this I am grateful.

I want to express my thanks, too, to all your Officers for their cooperation and particularly to the members of the Public Health Department for their keenness and assistance in preparing this Report. This team spirit is essential for the promotion of the public health and we certainly could not get far without it. It would, however, be largely futile without the support and enthusiasm of a willing Committee and an understanding Council.

I have the Honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. H. M. Dummer,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
13, Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone.

26th June, 1958.

Health Committee, 1957.

CHAIRMAN. Councillor A. E. Morling.

VICE-CHAIRMAN. Councillor P. Everest.

MEMBERS. Aldermen Mrs. Relf, and Clark, Councillors
Brittain, Parker, Westover, Harman, Cannell,
Evans, Tippet.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE MAIDSTONE CORPORATION.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

F. H. M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H., D.P.H.,
(appointed 1st January 1958)

P. Jacob Gaffikin, M.C., T.D., M.D., B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.P.H. (retired 31st December
1957).

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

A. E. Warren, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. &
L.M.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

A. H. Basford, D.P.A., (1, 2, 3 and 4)
(appointed 1st March 1957)

W. A. N. Baker, O.B.E., M.C., (1 and 2) (retired
28th February 1957)

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

G. S. Adams (1 and 2)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

R. A. R. Key (1 and 2)

H. H. Moule (1 and 2) (Resigned 3. 3.57.)

J. Arnold (1 and 2)

F. H. Piggott (1 and 2) (Appointed 2. 9.57.)

B. G. Willis (1)

- Key: 1. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute of Sanitary
Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
2. Meat & Other Foods Inspection Certificate of Royal
Society of Health.
3. Smoke Inspectors Certificate of Royal Society of
Health.
4. Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Society of
Health.

CLERKS:

M.O.H. Office:

Mrs. L. Thurlow.

Public Health Inspector's Office:

Mrs. Stangroom (resigned 22.12.57.)

Miss Fowler (resigned 27.4.57.) Mrs. Jones

Miss C. Gosling (appointed 11.6.57.)

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Borough General Statistics

Area:- 6,194 acres.

Population:- Census 1952 - 54,206

Estimated Resident Population, 1957:-

For calculation of Birth and Death Rates, etc.

Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1957)

Rateable Value:-

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate:-

56,000
16,328
£879,771
£3,500

Extracts from Vital Statistics

Live Births	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	404	385	789	} 829
Illegitimate	23	17	40	

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population -

Crude 14.8

Corrected 15.39

Live Birth Rate for England and Wales 16.1

Stillbirths:- Male 12. Female 9. Total 21.

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. 24.7

for England and Wales 22.4

Deaths:- Male 332. Female 349. Total 681

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population -

Crude 12.16

Corrected 10.34

" " for England and Wales 11.5

Deaths from Puerperal causes: (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List):-

Rate per 1,000 total

Deaths. (Live and Still) births

Pregnancy, Childbirth and

Abortion	Nil	Nil
No. 30	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births 13.27

Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births.. .. 13.27

Illegitimate Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 111

" " Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil

" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) Nil

" " Measles (all ages) 1

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

The School Medical Service, with school inspections and clinics, the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the Domiciliary Midwifery Service are now all administered by the Kent County Council and are controlled by the County Medical Officer. New School Clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been provided and it is possible that some of these responsibilities may be returned to the Borough Council or, at least, be delegated to the Local Authority by the County Council.

During 1957, the births notified in Maidstone were as follows:-

Live Births 829 an increase of 47 over the number in 1956

Still Births 21 an increase of 2 over the number in 1956

HOSPITALS. These are administered by the Mid-Kent Hospital Management Committee and the S.E. Metropolitan Regional Board. The services of a consultant staff are available at the West Kent Hospital and the County Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital and use is made by patients from the Borough of the Preston Hall and Pembury Hospitals. Additional beds are in use at Linton Hospital and the Fant Lane Isolation Hospital is used for post-operative cases from the West Kent Hospital as well as for infectious diseases for which admission is required. The necessary nursing staff in all the hospitals has been difficult to obtain and there is a shortage of beds for the chronic sick and for the care of old folk needing hospital care and attention.

HOME AND DOMESTIC HELPS. This service is administered by the County Council and is of great value in providing care for aged and disabled patients and thus relieving the pressure on available hospital beds. I would again pay tribute to the work of the Personal Service League which has continued to do valuable work and provide excellent co-operation with the official organisation in the care of the old and incapacitated.

TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST CLINIC. This is now a part of the National Health Service and the Chest Physician, now functioning as a consultant in diseases of the chest, is the heir and successor of the Tuberculosis Officer of National Health Insurance days. There have been Press statements that tuberculosis has been conquered, true it is that great advances have been made and that the heavy incidence in young

adults has been reduced, but the "Captain of the Hosts of Death" is not yet defeated and such statements are somewhat optimistic.

Later in this Report, I give the figures relating to the investigation of contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS. For these handicapped members of the community, efforts have been made in recent years to provide as much assistance and encouragement in the overcoming of their disabilities and modern medicine and surgery give new hope to cases which might formerly have been regarded as beyond improvement. In particular, the Maidstone Branch of the National Spastics Association has aroused much local interest and support. I hope that like support may be accorded to the parallel organisation for the rehabilitation of those suffering from the after-effects of Polio-myelitis.

CARE OF THE OLDER POPULATION. One of the problems which has to be overcome in our social system as it exists today is the steadily increasing proportion of older members of the community. This is a problem which originates from the success which has attended the work of the health services.

The work of a devoted band of members of the Personal Service Society has continued the provision of meals for old folk and with the increased cost of food and necessities, this help to many, whose Old Age pension cannot go beyond the provision of bare necessities, is of enormous value and has the further advantage of lessening the demand for institutional accommodation and permitting the old folk to remain in their own surroundings amid their own possessions and friends.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY. The Maidstone Water Company supplies the Borough of Maidstone and parts of the surrounding Rural Districts. The demand of water, both for domestic and commercial use is steadily increasing. Nearly 99% of the population of the area served by the Company has a piped water supply available. The new Pumping Station at Hocker's Lane and the new reservoir at Detling came into use in 1956 and the Company has plans for obtaining an increased supply, for the benefit of our expanding industry and growing population. The greatest care is taken to ensure the purity of the water supplied by the Company. At Boxley and at Hocker's Lane, sterilisation of the water is affected by the use

of ozone, instead of the more usual chlorine, which has advantages in such processes as the preservation of fruit and is imperceptible to taste. Chemical analysis and bacteriological examinations of samples of the water are carried out monthly, some by the Company's own analysts and some at the Public Health Laboratories which are established at Preston Hall. The results of the examinations are consistently satisfactory. In the Table following, I give the average of the results of the regular chemical analyses of the water during the year, setting out the results from the different sources of supply. The water, though hard, is of excellent quality and there is not evidence of plumbo-solvent action.

	Boarley Standpipe	Cossington Springs	Forstal Well	Farleigh Engine House	Cossington Well	Boxley Well	Boxley Borehole	Hockers Lane Borehole
Parts per Million								
Total Solid Residue ..	389	355	580	536	193	306	269	372
Chlorine ..	22.4	20.	40.6	31.4	19.	18.5	20.4	32.
Nitrogen (Nitrates) ..	3.7	2.7	1.9	3.6	.5	1.1	.5	1.8
Nitrogen (Nitrites) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ammonia Saline ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ammonia Albuminoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxygen Absorbed (¼ hr. at 27° C) ..	.05	.06	.07	.05	.07	.05	.06	.07
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs. at 27° C) ..	.11	.12	.13	.11	.12	.12	.12	.15
Total Hardness	279	245	413	343	138	245	143	213

In Maidstone there are still a few groups of houses which have their supply of water from the mains taken from stand-pipes and where the water is not piped into the houses, but these are in the areas which are ripe for demolition and with the elimination of areas of sub-standard housing - by means of representation for clearance areas or for demolition orders on individual unfit houses, this defect in the provision of water supplies in the Borough will be removed.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER. The water in the Corporation Baths undergoes a process of constant change, filtration and purification during the period of use of the Baths and the purity of the water is secured by chlorination. Samples of the water from both the Large and Small Swimming Pools are taken monthly for laboratory examination and the results have been uniformly satisfactory. During 1957, 48 samples of the water were examined and in no case was an unsatisfactory report received. The Swimming Baths are old and the establishment of a new Swimming Bath would be an advantage to the Borough which I hope will be secured in the future, but of the purity of the water in the present Baths, there can be no doubt. Complaints that foot infections have been acquired at the Baths are not unknown but these complaints lack any proof and I can assure the Council that every care has been taken to remove any material in the equipment of the Baths which might serve to harbour such infecting organisms. There are many more probable sources of these infections than our Baths, though the blame is too often laid there without justification.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD. The Maidstone Borough Cemetery on the Sutton Road still provides adequate space for burial, though the extension of building in the town has resulted in the Cemetery being almost surrounded by houses. Cremation is becoming much more widely used and this area is served by the Kent County Crematorium at Charing. This is a considerable distance from Maidstone and is hardly able to cope with the present demand. There have been proposals for a Crematorium to be established jointly by the Local Authorities in the area and I urge that such additional provision is necessary and very desirable.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The Borough sewage disposal works at Aylesford which have been in operation for very many years, have now reached the point where their capacity is being overstrained and expansion and enlargement of the sewage disposal works is very necessary. This will be the more urgent if the proposal to take sewage from parts of the adjacent Rural Districts is to be carried into effect, but this is a desirable piece of co-operation between the authorities, for the multiplication of smaller disposal works, with the resultant difficulties in management and maintenance, is an obviously wasteful and undesirable policy. Sewage can be processed and converted into useful fertiliser and this is already being done by some of the larger Authorities where the quantities to be dealt with make it a reasonably profitable proposition: for the smaller Local Authorities the only practical solution is to look beyond their own boundaries and co-operate with their neighbours in a joint effort to solve the problem.

Some of the sewers in Maidstone have been in urgent need of renewal and re-construction and deficiencies in the sewer system in parts of the town have existed for years. During 1956, the scheme of reconstruction in the Mill Street and High Street area and on the East side of the river, including Fairmeadow and Waterside, has been completed.

The following lengths of sewer have been laid in connection with new building and extension of the Borough area. The next problem to be overcome is the expansion of the disposal works necessary to deal with the increased flow.

Soil Sewer 4" diameter								573 yards
		6"						1509
		9"						1801
				Total				3883

Surface water sewer 6" diameter								130
		9"						1478
		15"						26
		18"						200
		21"						138
		24"						755
				Total				2727

RIVERS AND STREAMS. I am glad to report that there has been a very great improvement in the river Medway in the matter of pollution by trade wastes. The industrial firms along the banks of the Medway have made great efforts to prevent this pollution and in particular the paper mills have installed elaborate filtration plant to prevent the passing of paper pulp into the river with a success which has been certainly beneficial to the Medway and I hope will prove profitable to themselves. But the Medway is still a polluted river, though improvements have been secured. This is particularly true of the tidal part of the Medway below Maidstone Lock and some of this pollution is from the Maidstone Borough Sewage Disposal works, which are already overloaded. There has been recent expression of the desire to see more use made of Britain's waterways to ease the heavy traffic by rail and road. Maidstone really owed its beginning to the existence of the river Medway and this river carefully guarded and maintained can yet be a factor in the town's expansion and prosperity. The tributaries of the Medway which flow through the Town the Len stream and the stream which passes down the Loose valley to Tovil are also polluted and can be a source of danger and I hope that steps will be taken to cleanse these streams and protect them from further contamination.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION Most of the houses in the Borough have water closets which are connected with the sewer system but there are a comparatively small number of houses where the closets discharge into cesspits. However efficient a cesspit may be it remains a means for the accumulation of sewage and however carefully the emptying of such a cesspit is carried out it is unpleasant and possibly offensive process. In an urban area the existence of cesspits is to be deplored and I should hope that town planning will limit the number of houses with such provision. A few earth closets still remain and in some dwellings pail closets are still in use but these have been reduced in number in recent years and should eventually disappear from the Borough area.

The number of houses having closet accommodation of various types is shown below:-

Properties with W.C.'s discharging into the sewer system	15,831
Properties with W.C.'s discharging into cesspits	415
Properties with earth closets or privy middens	18
Properties with pail closets	64

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The Chief Public Health Inspector has furnished me with the following details of the work done during the year set out in the Tables which follow.

Annual Report, 1957.

Bakehouse inspections	7
Chimneys repaired	14
Cement sinks removed and glazed provided	1
Cooking Stoves renewed or repaired	12
Dairies and Milkshops inspected	5
Common Lodging House inspections	20
Coppers repaired	8
Drains choked and cleansed by flushing staff.	914
reconstructed	5
tested with smoke	32
tested with water	12
inspection chambers provided	3
inspection chambers airtight covers provided.	4
stoneware pipes laid, feet	27
iron pipes laid, feet	-
trapped from sewer and ventilated	1
Dustbins provided	3
Factory, workplaces and outworkers' premises inspected	326
Fresh air inlets provided	-
Grates renewed or repaired	19
Houses, cement floors provided in cellars	-
floors to living-rooms provided or repaired	21
chuting or guttering repaired or renewed	73
roofs repaired	94
rooms where dirty or loose paper has been removed and walls and ceilings repaired and distempered	115
walls made dry by insertion of damp course or other method	12
Inquiries into cases of Infectious Diseases	6
Inspection of houses on complaint or otherwise	2 643
Re-inspections	3 109
Mortar joints to brickwork repaired	30
Miscellaneous defects remedied.	3
Outbuildings or Washhouses repaired or rebuilt	5
Poultry or animals removed	-
Public Houses inspected	21
Restaurants and Cafes inspected	22
Schools inspected	1
Sink or other wastepipes removed, disconnected or trapped	3
Sinks, new channels provided or repaired	6
Stairs repaired	17
Stoneware gullies provided	5
Strainers provided to gullies	-
W.C.'s Walls and ceilings repaired	24
flushing apparatus provided or repaired	77
new pans and traps provided	11
structural defects remedied	17
seats	5
Water supplies provided or repaired	1
Window frames repaired	39
Verminous rooms cleansed	32
Yard pavement repaired or provided in connection with houses	7
Preliminary Notices served	124
Statutory Notices served	18

(f) Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

(1) - INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises (1)	Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with Mechanical Power	266	-	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	44	-	-
Other premises	12	-	-
Total	322	-	-

(2) - DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Factories Act, 1937 and the Public Health Act, 1936:				
Want of Cleanliness ..	-	-	-	-
Want of Ventilation ..	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Want of Drainage Floors	-	-	-	-
Other Nuisances.. ..	-	-	-	-
Sanitary (Insufficient Accommodation (Unsuitable or Defects (Not Separate for sexes	6	4	-	-
Offences under the Factories Act, 1937:				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s.54)	-	-	-	-
Other Offences	-	-	-	-
(Excluding Offences relating to the outwork and Offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer or Powers Order, 1921).				
Total	6	4	-	-

(g) Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws.

These are as follows -

Common Lodging Houses	4
Slaughter Houses	2
Houses let in Lodgings	6
Dairies	3

Housing.

During 1957, the number of new houses erected in the Borough was 381. Of these 240 houses were erected by the Local Authority and 141 houses were provided by private enterprise.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

I. -	Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.	
(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	941
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose	1,302
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-section (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	-
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose	-
(3) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. ..	150
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	173
II. -	Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices.	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	124
III. -	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.	
A. -	PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 and 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:..	
(a)	by owners	4
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	-
B. -	PROCEEDING UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14

Housing Statistics - (continued)

<p>(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice - (a) by owners (b) by Local Authority in default of owners</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>C. - PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 11 AND 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.</p>	
<p>(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Order were made</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>D. - PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936 AND SECTION 3 (1) OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1949</p>	
<p>(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made</p>	
<p>(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit</p>	
<p>E. - PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 10 (1) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953.</p>	
<p>(1) Closing orders made</p>	
<p>IV. - Housing Act, 1936 - Part 4 - Overcrowding.</p>	
<p>(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year</p>	<p>Indeterminable</p>
<p>(2) Number of families dwelling therein</p>	
<p>(3) Number of persons dwelling therein</p>	
<p>(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases</p>	<p>52</p>
<p>(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding</p>	
<p>V. - Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.</p>	
<p>Certificates applied for</p>	
<p>Number granted</p>	

Though the building of new houses in Maidstone has been pursued with vigour in every year since the war, there is still a long and ever-renewed waiting list and I have knowledge of cases of overcrowding and family difficulties which are directly the result of young married folk being unable to obtain a home. The whole national structure will be shaken if the housing shortage results in deliberate refusal of young people to start on the adventure of raising a family and this is what is happening in far too many cases. There used to be an advertisement which said that every girl sees a home through her engagement ring. nowadays that ring too frequently encircles the wrong end of a telescope.

Verminous Dwellings

During the year 1957, the following work in the eradication of bugs and other vermin in houses was carried out:-

(a) Council Houses found to be infested	6
(b) Other Houses found to be infested	18

Council Houses disinfested:-

(a) By gassing	6
(b) By spraying and the burning of insecticides	6

Other Houses disinfested:-

(a) By gassing	24
(b) By spraying and the burning of insecticides	18

Verminous households fumigated before removal to a Council House or during transfer to another Council house

Council Houses inspected and found clean	181
Other Houses inspected and found clean	229

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The supervision of food, of all kinds and with many sources of origin, is one of the most important functions of the Health Departments of every country and every local authority. One of the most important sides of the work of the United Nations and an activity which has perhaps been more successful than any of the other departments of that much criticised body, is the World Health Organisation and the control and safeguarding of food stuffs at all stages is an essential factor, for in the supervision of food more than in any other context, it is true that "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety".

Of the meat killed in the Borough for human consumption it has been possible to ensure that 100% is subject to inspection, but with our present staff this is only secured by the working of some overtime and would not be possible if the pre-war system by which slaughtering was carried on in a number of small privately owned slaughter-houses still existed. Slaughtering in Maidstone is now concentrated in two slaughter-houses, owned and managed by the Corporation. These are old, and unsatisfactory, badly situated and deficient in space and equipment and I urge that the scheme for the provision of a municipal abattoir which has been under consideration for a long time without result is a pressing necessity for Maidstone.

The number of carcasses inspected and the amount condemned in 1957 are as follows:-

1957	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed) Number inspected)	1282	514	1141	1939	6510	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI.						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	2	7	4	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	258	106	9	309	1539	-
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticercci	20.1	21.0	0.9	16.3	23.7	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	7	-	-	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	122	141	-	-	137	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.8	28.8	-	-	2.1	-
CYSTICERCOSIS.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

During 1957, foods of various descriptions, in the following quantities were found to be unfit for human consumption. This unfit food, which in every case was surrendered, included the following:-

1957.

Ham, tinned - 2 cwts, 3 qrs, 7 lbs	
Milk, tinned	1,013 tins
Peas, tinned	912 tins
Fruit, tinned	7,106 tins
Vegetables, tinned	4,003 tins
Soup, tinned	712 tins
Meat, tinned - 1 ton, 19 cwts, 3 qrs, 14 lbs.	
Fish and Fish Paste	612 tins
Fish, fresh	81 stones
Beans, tinned	779 tins
Cheese	109 lbs.
Eggs	327
Jam	127 jars and tins
Sweetmeats	3 lbs. 11 ozs.
Fresh and Dried Fruit,	279 lbs.
Bacon	18 cwts, 5 lbs.
Puddings, tinned	63
Pies	3
Beverages,	12 bottles
Sausages	102 lbs.
Cereals	52 lbs.
Biscuits	11 lbs

FOOD AND DRUGS 1957. During the year the following samples of Food and Drugs were taken for analysis and the results are recorded below:-

Article	Number of Samples Obtained	Number Genuine
Milk	93	88
School Milk	2	2
Milk for M.A.F.F.	126	121
Sterilised Milk	5	5
Tea	6	6
Rice	1	1
Pepper	1	1
Mixed Spices	2	2
Flour	1	1
Semolina	1	1
Dried Peas	1	1
Margarine	1	1
Cochineal	1	1
Aspirins	1	1
Sweetmeats	7	7
Herbs	4	4
Dried Fruit	3	3
Gelatine	1	1
Camphorated Oil	1	1
Glauber Salts	1	1
Liquid Paraffin	1	1
Saccharin Tablets	1	1
Butter	3	3
Pork Sausages	5	4
Beef Sausages	3	3
Sugar	4	4
Ice Cream	5	5
Suet	1	1
Cakes	1	1
Cocoa	1	1
Sardines	2	2
Tinned Cream	1	0
Tinned Fruit	1	1
Apricot Jam	2	2
Ground Nutmeg	1	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1
Senna Pods	1	1
Luncheon Meat	2	2
Salmon Paste	1	1
Fresh Fruit	3	3
	299	287

Clean Food.

In this small and populous island the feeding of the community has grown to be a complicated organisation, and every part of the world is now numbered among the sources whence the British larder is supplied. New methods of preservation, canning and refrigeration have come into use and have brought new dangers and hazards which have to be overcome. Adequate safeguards for the protection of the consumer are necessary and these have been embodied in the Food Hygiene Regulations. The methods of handling food in transport and preparation in the past have been far from satisfactory and the change in the habits of the community, with the more frequent use of cafes, restaurants and canteens, calls for detailed supervision of the food supply offered to the public, at every stage. The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 should result in an improvement in the standard of hygiene in all premises where food is handled, prepared or sold, but the enforcement of these Regulations is only made possible by regular and meticulous inspection constantly repeated and supported where necessary by action by the local health authority. For this work an adequate staff is essential and without an efficient and sufficient inspectorate, the results desired cannot be obtained. The food shops in Maidstone have shown many improvements in the past year in the protection of food exposed for sale. In particular, the fish shops and grocery stores have gone a long way in the protection of food-stuffs, but the habits of the customers show that the public conscience still needs to be awakened.

Care in the handling and storage of food in the home is very necessary and my experience has been that many cases of food poisoning originate in household kitchens and pantries and as a result of carelessness or ignorance. I would urge that the teaching of domestic science in the schools should be particularly directed to the need for care and cleanliness. From the

inadequacy of kitchen and food-storage space to be found in many modern houses, one is forced to conclude that the percentage of bachelors amongst architects is high!

During 1957 there were no notifications of food poisoning which is very satisfactory, but I should like to be certain that, though there were no cases sufficiently severe to warrant calling-in the family Doctor, there was no food poisoning of any kind or degree. Nothing less than 100% success in the prevention of food poisoning should be the aim of every health authority.

Clean Food Campaign

1	NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH	653
	<i>Class</i>	<i>Number</i>
	Restaurants and Cafes	43
	Hotels	12
	School Canteens	21
	Public Houses	84
	Food Shops	
	Butchers	44
	Fruit and Greengrocers	45
	Bakers	14
	Fishmongers	14
	Fried Fish Shops	10
	Grocers and Provision Merchants	89
	Others	35
2.	FOOD PREMISES BY TYPE, REGISTERED WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938, LOCAL BYELAWS AND THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949.	
	Ice-cream manufacturers	3
	Ice-cream sellers	164 (54% pre-packed)
	Sausage manufacturers	23
	Margarine	
	Margarine-cheese and Milk-blended	
	Butter (Wholesale Dealers)	11
	Artificial cream dealers	2
	Milk Distributors	80 (Sterilised Milk 73)
	Dairies	3
3.	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES	416
4.	EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY.	

Continual advice and instruction is given by Inspectors during their visits to premises, and local exhibitions play their part by affording opportunities to display clean food posters and instructional material. Talks and lectures to local bodies and associations and advertising in the press help to keep this important matter in the public mind.

5. METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

The majority of condemned food is incinerated in the Borough's Refuse Destructor at Tovil. In some cases, where the food is recoverable, it is returned for re-processing, or sent to adjacent animal food manufacturers for their use. The usual precautions are taken in these cases to ensure that the condemned food cannot re-appear for sale for human consumption. Some condemned meat is used in the local Zoo, whilst the majority is sent for processing as glue and fertiliser.

6. EXAMINATION OF SPECIAL STOCKS.

No special stocks worthy of mention have been received in the Borough during the year.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

I give below, in tabular form, details of the cases of notifiable diseases, other than Tuberculosis, which occurred in the Borough during 1957.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Chicken Pox	4	2	1
Scarlet Fever	21	5	2
Diphtheria	Nil	0	0
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	11	8	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	0	0
Pneumonia	35	9	35
Food Poisoning	9	3	1
Typhoid Fever	Nil	0	0
Measles	427	1	1
Whooping Cough	192	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	0
Erysipelas	4	1	1
Acute Polio-myelitis	66	64	5
Meningococcal Infection	3	3	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	2	2	1
Totals	775	89	41

Distribution of Infectious Disease Incidence, 1957.

The following Table gives an analysis of the notifications of Infectious Disease, according to the Wards of the Borough in which they occurred.

	South	High Street	Stone Street	King Street	North	Heath	Bridge	Shepway	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	2	2	1	1	7	3	6	21
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nil
Polio-myelitis	1	4	1	5	5	12	14	25	66
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	11
Pneumonia	1	2	1	4	9	3	3	13	35
Erysipelas	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nil
Whooping Cough	13	12	1	8	26	27	41	65	192
Chicken-pox	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4
Measles	38	22	1	26	30	74	92	145	427
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nil
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	9
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nil
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Totals	62	46	1	45	74	131	155	262	775

SCARLET FEVER. 21 notifications of this disease were received during the year, a decrease of 12 on 1956. Scarlet Fever appears to have changed its character and severity in the past few years. Now it can be regarded as one of the milder infections: of these 21 cases, none required admission to hospital and there were no deaths, while the complications sequelae which were formerly to be dreaded have disappeared with the resources of modern treatment.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS. 1957 saw the worst recorded incidence of polio-myelitis in this Borough. In all 66 cases were notified and of these 34 were paralytic cases. The first case was notified on the 6th April and then there was quite an interval of time between this and the next case notified on the 27th May. From that date onwards however, a regular series of cases cropped up until by the end of August 66 cases had occurred. Only one case occurred in September and from then on the year was cleared of polio-myelitis. There were in all 5 deaths from this cause. It will be recalled that immunisation against polio-myelitis was started in the middle of 1956 but the general response up to 1957 was relatively low, complicated by the fact that supplies were extremely slow in coming through. The 1957 outbreak in Maidstone confirmed the general pattern of this disease in which the majority of cases occur in the age group 0 - 15. The minority, however, is a large one and in all nearly 43% occurred over the age of 15. It is therefore clear that the vaccination scheme must in its first phase cover, as fully as possible, children in the age group up to 15, and thereafter there should be an extension to protect people of later age. It may be that when a very large percentage of children in the former age group are fully protected the number of cases in the population generally will be so low that an extension into the later age groups will become uncommon. This, however, is a matter of conjecture and the true sequence remains to be seen. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following Table denoting the work done in immunisation against polio-myelitis up to 31st December, 1957.

Children resident in the Borough of Maidstone who received a course of two injections against polio-myelitis during the year ended 31st December 1957.

Born				
1947	10	10	10	473
1948	10	10	10	390
1949	10	10	10	326
1950	10	10	10	285
1951	10	10	10	119
1952	10	10	10	67
1953	10	10	10	73
1954	10	10	10	60
1955	10	10	10	-
1956	10	10	10	-
1957	10	10	10	-
Total	10	10	10	1,793

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. 11 cases were notified, 8 of which were admitted to hospital. It must be remembered that notification is now required in any case in which there is a rise of temperature after confinement and the modern antibiotics have shorn the puerperal fevers of much of their terrors. I am glad to report for another year that the deaths recorded under the heading "Child-birth, pregnancy and abortion" were "Nil" and I hope that this may long be continued.

ENTERIC GROUP OF FEVERS. No cases of fevers of this group were notified during 1957.

MEASLES. This is an infection which appears to show its maximum incidence in cycles which recur on alternative years as the proportion of susceptible children in the population rises. The Table below shows the kind of cycle which is referred to.

1952 - 357	1954 - 5	1956 - 101
1953 - 637	1955 - 898	1957 - 427

The difference between the years taken in pairs shows a variable figure, but the difference in the individual years of the pair is very striking. There was one fatality in the 457 cases.

DIPHTHERIA. Once again no notifications of diphtheria have been received. This is the eighth year in which not a single case of this once prevalent disease has been notified. The danger now with diphtheria lies not in the disease itself, but in the apathy with which protection is regarded. There is still a large proportion of children entirely unprotected against diphtheria. It may be said that this is a sad reflection on the health education methods practiced in this country, but I doubt whether there is a single parent in this kingdom unaware of the facilities for the protection of children against diphtheria. The sadness of this reflection lies not in the failure of the public health services to put over their message but in the impossibility of breaking down stubborn and callous resistance to what should be the birth-right of every child.

WHOOPIING COUGH. There were 192 cases notified during the year, with only one removal to hospital. There is a feeling amongst many people that whooping-cough is in some way an inevitable

happening of childhood, but there is no doubt that it is a case of much distress and suffering to the small patients and of anxiety to the parents. While the immunisation at present available does not give complete protection, in those who succumb after immunisation the attacks are of less severity.

SMALL POX. This disease has not appeared in the Borough for many years, but recent happenings have shown that with the speed of modern travel, it is easy for small-pox to be introduced into this country from places overseas where it is still endemic. I would urge that vaccination in childhood should be the rule. I find many cases in which vaccination is required before proceeding overseas. Primary vaccination in adult life is attended by greater risk and produces greater discomfort than re-vaccination of those who have been vaccinated in infancy or childhood.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Vaccination against Smallpox, 1957

The following is a return of (A) the number of children resident in the Borough of Maidstone who were immunised against diphtheria and (B) the number of persons who were vaccinated against smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1957:—

A. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Year of Birth	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
Primary Inoculations	-	-	1	-	3	17	23	19	36	23	8	18	60	307	39	554
Re-inforcing Inoculations	-	1	1	9	111	101	72	47	88	118	12	-	1	-	-	561

B. VACCINATION

Year of Birth	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Before 1943	Total
Primary Vaccination	-	1	-	2	5	3	2	1	6	1	9	6	12	212	235	17	512
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	17

Immunisation against Diphtheria, 1957.

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1943).

Year of Birth	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1953 - 1957	127	378	395	543	908	676	536	481	378	491	450	433	415	349	39	6604
1952 or earlier	417	343	285	308	100	21	175	230	256	34	-	-	-	-	-	2169

Malignant Disease.

The two short Tables set out below show in (i) the number of deaths from malignant disease in the Borough of Maidstone for the past eight years and (ii) the age-groups of deaths from this cause during 1957. A vast amount of research into the origin and cause of cancer is being done and our knowledge is being increased though the solution of this problem is still to find. Early diagnosis and treatment offer the best hope of success but in too many cases, advice and treatment is sought too late for successful operation.

Table (i)

The number of deaths from malignant disease in Maidstone in each of the past 8 years is as under

1950	73	101	23	115	56	98
1951	63	91	22	111	55	95
1952	72	101	27	114	65	106
1953	66	101	24	105	57	82
1954	61	108	21	97	53	98
1955	52	94	19	85	64	107
1956	64	95	20	91	52	93
1957	57	104	21	85	65	111

Table (ii)

Deaths from Cancer during 1957 under age groups.

Age Periods	Male	Female
0-1	—	—
2-5	—	—
6-15	—	—
16-25	—	—
26-35	1	1
36-45	3	3
46-55	9	2
56-65	13	12
66 and over	36	31
Totals	62	49

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

- (i) Total number of cases notified during the
 year Nil
- (ii) Number of cases in which:-
 (a) Vision Lost
 (b) Vision Impaired
 (c) Treatment continuing at end of year

Tuberculosis

Statistics for 1957

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2-5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6-15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16-25	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
26-35	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
36-45	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
46-55	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
56-65	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
66 and over	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
Totals	38	17	2	3	4	2	Nil	Nil

All deaths from Tuberculosis were in cases which had been notified.

The Chest Clinic which serves the area for which I am Medical Officer of Health is at Foster Street Maidstone. This Clinic is equipped for the investigation of chest conditions, with facilities for radiographic examinations and full laboratory aid is also available. The Chest Physician in charge is Dr. D. L. Pugh and close co-operation between the Chest Clinic and the Health Departments of the four Authorities has continued during the year.

Dr. Pugh has kindly furnished me with details of the number of contacts of known cases of tuberculosis which were examined during the year and the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis. This investigation of contacts of known cases is one of the most valuable procedures in the detection of cases which might otherwise be missed and provides vital information on the origin and spread of infection. The figures quoted below relate to the investigations made in the area served by the Chest Clinic, which coincides with the area of the four Authorities, Maidstone Borough, Maidstone R.D., Hollingbourn R.D., and Malling R.D.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Number of contacts, seen during 1957, of newly notified cases of tuberculosis | 364 |
| (b) Number of contacts, examined during 1957, of cases notified prior to 1957 | 568 |
| (c) Number of contacts in (a) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis | 1 |
| (d) Number of contacts in (b) found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis | 3 |

TABLE I

1957

Causes of death.		M.	F.
All Causes	.. .. .	332	349
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	1
3	Syphilitic disease	4	1
4	Diphtheria	1	1
5	Whooping Cough	1	1
6	Meningococcal infections	1	1
7	Acute poliomyelitis	2	3
8	Measles	1	1
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	6
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	4
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	11
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	32	25
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
16	Diabetes	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	62
18	Coronary disease, angina	48	46
19	Hypertension with heart disease	7	11
20	Other heart disease	72	79
21	Other circulatory disease	10	20
22	Influenza	4	5
23	Pneumonia	21	14
24	Bronchitis	23	13
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1
31	Congenital malformations	2	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	21
33	Motor vehicle accidents	6	2
34	All other accidents	8	3
35	Suicide	4	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	1

TABLE II

Analysis of Cases of Notifiable Diseases under
Age Groups, 1957.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Total (All Ages)
Scarlet Fever	1	1	3	18	1	1	1	21
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nil
Polio- myelitis	1	4	3	20	7	8	24	66
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	11
Pneumonia	2	6	2	8	1	1	15	35
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nil
Whooping Cough	6	49	51	78	4	3	1	192
Chicken Pox	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4
Measles	9	75	106	219	11	6	1	427
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nil
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	9
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nil
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Totals	18	134	167	348	23	27	58	775

TABLE III

Analysis of Deaths from Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups, 1957.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Puerperal Sepsis..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other Puerperal Diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Pneumonia ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	7	23	35
Poliovmyelitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
Measles ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	7	23	41

TABLE IV

Deaths.

Deaths apportioned to the Wards of the Borough

Month	High Street	King Street	North Ward	South Ward	Bridge Ward	Heath Ward	Shep-way	Totals
January	8	5	6	4	12	27	5	67
February	5	7	6	5	6	19	5	53
March	6	7	3	6	10	22	2	56
April	9	6	13	2	5	18	3	56
May	7	3	3	6	3	17	4	43
June	3	4	7	6	5	22	3	50
July	4	8	6	5	8	19	5	55
August	2	5	10	7	10	12	7	53
September	5	7	9	3	8	18	3	53
October	9	10	4	11	11	18	6	69
November	7	5	8	8	10	26	5	69
December	8	7	8	2	7	19	6	57
Totals	73	74	83	65	95	237	54	681

TABLE V
Birth-Rates, Death-Rates and Analysis of Mortality in the
year 1957.

	Rate Per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population				Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer of Lung	Other Cancer	
England and Wales	16.1	22.4	11.5	0.107	0.426	1.668	23.0
Hollingbourn R.D.C.	16.66	33.21	9.0	0.06	.24	1.5	36.90
Maidstone R.D.C.	16.29	23.33	9.45	Nil	.4	2.6	13.65
Malling R.D.C.	15.65	29.31	10.88	0.24	.5	1.2	17.76
Maidstone Borough	15.39	24.7	10.34	0.11	.39	1.6	13.27

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

Cause	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births
Maternal causes	349	0.47

Maidstone Borough

	Puerperal Infections	Others	Total
Per 1,000 Total Births	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE VI

Infant Mortality, 1957. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Congenital Malformation	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atelectasis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uraemia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidental Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Causes	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bronchiolitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birth Injuries	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	10	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11

Net Live Births in the Year

(Legitimate 789

(Illegitimate 40

Net Deaths in the Year

(Legitimate 11

(Illegitimate Nil

TABLE VII
Meteorology

Month	Average Barometer	Average Thermo- meter (Max.)	Average Thermo- meter (Min.)	Rainfall	No. of days on which .01 fell
January	29.74	47	36	2.12	21
February	29.41	49	36	3.24	19
March	29.58	58	41	.98	15
April	29.85	59	41	.23	7
May	29.66	65	45	1.67	12
June	29.53	75	52	1.41	12
July	29.36	77	57	3.03	18
August	29.39	73	54	2.54	18
September	29.50	65	48	2.59	18
October	29.68	61	45	1.08	10
November	29.76	49	40	3.01	10
December	29.62	36	34	2.56	19
Average and Total for the year	29.59	59	44	24.46	179

TABLE VIII

Record of Sunshine During 1957-

Month				Hours	Minutes
January	1	2	3	28	54
February	4	5	6	61	12
March	7	8	9	120	6
April	10	11	12	148	42
May	13	14	15	178	18
June	16	17	18	258	24
July	19	20	21	169	44
August	22	23	24	160	54
September	25	26	27	104	08
October	28	29	30	75	42
November	31	32	33	23	52
December	34	35	36	8	30
Totals	37	38	39	1338	26

Borough of Maidstone

GENERAL SUMMARY

Population (Estimated 1957)	..	..	..	..	56,000
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	..	..	..	..	8,472
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1957) according to Rate Books	..	..	..	..	16,328
Average Number of persons per house (1921)	..	..	..	..	4.6
Average Number of persons per house (1957)	..	..	..	..	3.4
Area	..	..	..	..	6,194 acres
Density	..	..	..	..	9.041 persons per acre
Annual Birth Rate	..	per 1,000 population	..	..	15.39
Annual Death Rate	..	" "	" "	" "	10.34
Phthisis Death Rate	..	" "	" "	" "	.11
Cancer Death Rate	..	" "	" "	" "	1.9
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	..	..	..	..	13.27
Live Births, Males, 427 Females, 402	..	..	..	..	829
Deaths, Males, 332 Females, 349	..	..	..	..	681
Excess of Births over Deaths	..	..	..	..	148

ELEVATION. - The population reside at a mean elevation of 70 feet above sea level, ranging from 20 to 150 feet.

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